

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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AUGUST 12, 1926

Fertilizer Output Up 12 Per Cent

**Acid Phosphate Production Sharply Up—Imports Nitrate of Soda Down
—Potash Imports Increase**

Fertilizer manufacturing operations during June, 1926, show that production for June, 1926, was 6.7% more than June, 1925, and 12.3% over May, 1926. The increase in production for the twelve months ended with June of 14.3% over that of the previous year largely accounts for the increased stocks at the end of the season. Stocks were 41.4% larger on June 30, 1926, than on June 30, 1925 and increased 20.5% from May 31, 1926, to June 30, 1926. Consumption for June, 1926, was 22.1% larger than for June, 1925, and was 60.9% less than for May, 1926.

Production of acid phosphate on 16 per cent basis totaled 846,482 tons, against 695,518 tons for May, and 600,581 tons for June, 1925. Production of available phosphoric acid totaled 166,725 tons, against 145,025 tons for May, and 116,128 tons for June 1925.

Imports. While for the twelve months ended with June total imports were 4.9% larger than for the like period a year ago, for May they were only 53.3% of May, 1925, and for June only 44.3% of June, 1925. For June, imports of nitrogenous materials were only 31.6% of June, 1925. The disparity was due largely to the very small imports of sodium nitrate, which for June were only 20.7% of June, 1925; but dried blood, tankage, and sulfate of ammonia also showed decreases. For June phosphates increased 171.8% over June, 1925, due largely to bone phosphates. While for May potash imports increased 73.5% over May, 1925, for June they were only 53.1% of June, 1925. This reversal was due largely to muriate of potash and manure salts. Imports of "other fertilizers" for June increased 81.5% over June, 1925. While for the twelve months imports of phosphates showed an increase of 53.6% and of

potash fertilizers 20.1%, those of sodium nitrate were only 92.3% of the previous year; sulfate of ammonia, only 63%; and all nitrogenous materials, only 95.7%. It is probable that the increased production of sulfate of ammonia and synthetic ammonia and the resulting lower price have caused a reduction in imports of nitrogenous material.

WOULD ALTER RATES ON LINSEED OIL

Washington, Aug. 11 — M. L. Boat, an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has prepared a proposed report for the Commission in which he finds that the rates on linseed oil in carloads from Fredonia, Kansas, to Kansas City, Mo., are unreasonable and he recommends that reparation be awarded.

This decision is in the case of the Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Company against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

A proposed report has also been prepared by the Commission by Examiner Welsh in the case of the Vera Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd., against the Alabama Central Railroad Company. In the syllabus in this proposed report examiner Walsh says:

"Requirement that shipments of rosin, in carloads, be packed in barrels, not shown to have been or to be unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

"Rates on rosin, in carloads, to Burlington, Ontario, Canada, from Gulf and south Atlantic ports and points taking the same rates and interior intermediate points, found not unduly prejudicial or unduly preferential as alleged, but found to have been and to be unreasonable. Reparation awarded. Former report, 104 I. C. C. 408."

NEW FERTILIZER RULES

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11—New regulations governing the sale of chemical fertilizers in Brazil were put into effect by a recent presidential decree, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner R. C. Long. The sale of chemical fertilizers under fraudulent pretenses is made punishable by heavy fines. According to the new decree the manufacturer or retailer must state in the contract and invoice covering the sale of fertilizers, everything of reference to the transaction, including the name of the fertilizer, its nature (so that it is well defined from any other brand), its origin, is to say, the name of the factory which produced it when treating of an industrial product, or the geographical zone from which it was extracted in the case of natural fertilizers. The percentage of nitrogen being considered for this purpose as elementary (N), phosphates as phosphorous pentoxide (P_2O_5) and the potash as potassium oxide (K_2O).

The manufacturers or importers of commercial fertilizers are required, before placing them on sale, to communicate in writing to the chemical institute of the ministry of agriculture, industry and commerce, if domiciled in the capital city, and to the agricultural inspectors if residing in the states, the names and number of brands and kinds of fertilizers which they sell or intend to sell, accompanying these declarations with the names or trade marks which distinguish such products from similar ones.

Sand Springs Chemical Co., Tulsa, Okla., converting oil well waste into various chemicals, contemplates expanding to produce calcium chloride, Epsom salts, iodine and other chemical products in quantities.

Eli Winkler, president of Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co., who is in Europe, expects to return to this country about Sept. 30.



CO-OPERATION

*Carload Shipments of the
Company's principal products*

SULPHURIC ACID
MURIATIC ACID
ACETIC ACID
SODIUM SILICATE
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
GLAUBER'S SALT
and others

*flow in a constant stream from
the nation-wide chain of
works and stations*

In a very real sense, the General Chemical Company is at the service of the customer. To a large extent, the Company's business is conducted in conformity with the requirements of its customer. Under such conditions, mutual satisfaction and profit can result only where there is the most friendly co-operation between Company and customer—mutual confidence, and the good will which lends the flavor of friendship to business relations. The General Chemical Company is proud to know that its customers are also its friends.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

40 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK

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THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL CO., LTD., MONTREAL

BOSTON DYE HOUSES FEEL MORE CONFIDENT

The Boston chemical and dye houses are feeling in no uncertain manner the effects of the improvement in the textile industry. There is yet no sign of the usual summer dullness and during the past week many houses report a really noticeable improvement in demand. Contract withdrawals on such chemicals as soda ash, caustic and liquid chlorine have been heavy and a very good demand is reported also for soda chlorate and bleaching powder. There is not as much spot demand as there might be; in fact spot sales have been rather slow this week. There has been a very good demand for blue vitriol and there has been a noticeably better inquiry for tanning materials. A decidedly firm tone obtains in prices throughout the list and on some instances there is a tendency to advance.

SEARLES LAKE PLANT TO BE ENLARGED

American Potash & Chemical Corp., whose organization was announced last month, have construction work under way which will make it possible for the American Trona plant at Searles Lake to produce 90,000 tons of potassium chloride and approximately 45,000 tons of borax in 1927. This production will be greater than that of any single mine in France or Germany, while the borax refinery will be the largest in the world, producing more than half the world's requirements.

E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. is also offering Sulfogene Fast Green B, a very bright, bluish shade of green which changes very little on after-treatment. It is especially desirable on account of its extreme brilliancy of shade and its excellent fastness properties, being particularly fast to light, acids, alkalis, and cross dyeing. Due to its excellent solubility it is suitable for dyeing on all types of circulating machines. This product is similar in shade, strength, and properties to Cross Dye Green B of British Dyestuff Corporation.

Frohman Chemical Co. against Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. case has been decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission which has found that the rate on silica sand, in carloads, from points in Ottawa district in Illinois to Sandusky, O., are not unjust or unreasonable and the complaint has been dismissed.

CHEMISTRY AIDS POWER

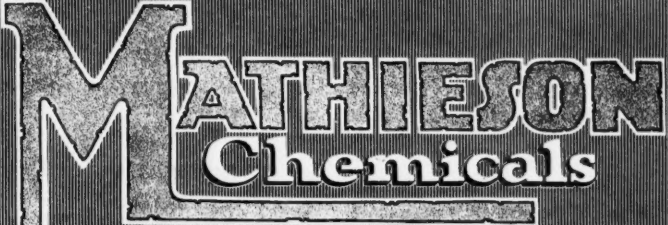
Boston, Aug. 11.—Speaking before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, last week, Professor Haslam of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology stated that chemistry is important in the development of power, not only in supplying raw materials in the proper form, but also in the efficient utilization of these materials. Nature gave us large quantities of known supplies of solid fuels—coal and lignites. The use of the automobile, the individual motor-electric plant for the farm and the domestic oil burner, have created a demand for large quantities of liquid fuels. By the nature of our liquid fuel deposits these supplies of liquid fuel are doubtful in amount and uncertain in location. Furthermore our liquid fuel, petroleum, as such, is unsuited for these purposes. Consequently the big problem of chemistry and the problem that touches our economic welfare most intimately is that of utilizing our large supplies of coal by converting it into oil and of taking the oil which nature has provided and by suitable chemical treatment rendering it satisfactory for automotive purposes.

U. S. IND. ALC. BUYS N. J. ALC. & CHEM. CORP.

United States Industrial Alcohol Co. last week announced the acquisition of the plant, property, and assets of the New Jersey Alcohol & Chemical Corp., Newark, N. J., through a newly formed subsidiary, the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. of N. J.

By the acquisition of this distillery, now in actual operation and, advantageously located on Newark Bay, the company will be enabled to economize in warehouse facilities and will also benefit by substantial savings in freight which is paid on alcohol shipped into this district from other producing points. This step follows the recent announcement that the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. has taken over its own distribution of the Metropolitan and Jersey districts.

A Berlin firm claims it has developed a new process for manufacturing ammonium chloride and calcined Glauber's salt in white marketable form in one operation, merely by mixing and heating ammonium sulfate and sodium chloride together with a catalyst.




MATHIESON Chemicals

<p><i>Eagle Thistle Products</i></p> <p>Caustic Soda Soda Ash Liquid Chlorine Bleaching Powder Bicarbonate of Soda Modified Virginia Soda</p>	<p>Anhydrous Ammonia Aqua Ammonia-26°</p> <p><i>Commonwealth Products</i></p> <p>Benzoate of Soda Benzoic Acid Benzoyl Chloride Coumarin -- Vanillin</p>
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The **MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.**
 250 PARK AVE. NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE
FAIRMONT N.Y.
CHICAGO
CHARLOTTE



Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

[Markets & Prices]

BUTYL ALCOHOL HIGHER FOR AUGUST DELIVERY

Makers Advance Price $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lb.—Formaldehyde Also Higher on Methanol Advance—Copper Sulfate Continues Firm—Pyridine is Lower on Absence of Buying—Benzene Continues Quiet—Oil Chinawood Advances Further—Other Oils Generally Easy

Advanced
Alcohol Butyl, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.
Acid Oxalic, dom. $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb.
Formaldehyde, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb.
Oil Chinawood, 1c. lb.

Declined
Copper Sulfate, 5c. 100 lbs.
Pyridine, 15c. gal.
Oil Cottonseed, spot, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.
Oil Coconut, Manila, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.
Oil Linseed, raw, 0.3c. lb.

Higher prices on butyl alcohol for August shipment were announced by producers last week. Higher corn prices are given as the reason for the advance. Copper sulfate is generally unchanged and firm with slightly lower prices heard in one direction. However, heavy demands and the high price of the metal will serve to keep the price at its present level. Makers of formaldehyde have advanced their prices $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb., with some factors stating that further advances are not unlikely.

Activity in benzene and other light oil distillates continues to be of fair proportions, although it falls short of previous Summers. Prices have shown no change in this group, although slight unsteadiness is noticeable, due to this lighter demand. Naphthalene continues easy with prices unchanged at reduction announced recently, and there seems to be no steadiness in phenol yet, although prices for this have shown no further change.

Factors find little to complain about in the market for intermediates, although they freely admit that "it could be a lot better." The recently noted tendency for large dye manufacturers to monopolize the tonnage business has continued and is forcing the smaller manufacturers to swing to the less common dyes, and hence they are changing their ideas in the intermediates that they require. Thus an increasing demand is noted for some of the formerly stagnant items in this group, such as T and S acid and Laurent's acid.

Further strength in chinawood oil on spot and on the Pacific Coast was noted this week and this movement was the feature of an otherwise dull oil market. Cottonseed and coconut oils are generally easier on a lack of consuming interest. Linseed oil crushers announced a reduction in the price of raw oil in carlots on Monday of this week. Consumers are holding off on pur-

chases awaiting the government crop report which is expected shortly. Denatured olive oil continues to show firmer tendencies and has been advanced in some directions. Foots are quiet and unchanged.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acid Oxalic—Domestic material is quoted higher this week and is now on a level with imported at 11c. lb. spot New York.

Alcohol, Butyl—Producers have announced advanced prices for August shipment, due to higher raw material costs. Butyl normal is now quoted at $18\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb. on carload parcels. Drums are named at $19\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb. and tank cars $18\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb. at the works.

Copper Sulfate—In some directions is quoted a shade lower at \$4.85 100 lbs. spot. Inquiry continues in very good volume and the market is firm despite this slight reaction.

Formaldehyde—Increased cost of the raw material, methanol, has caused makers to advance their price $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb. Some factors anticipate further advances in the near future but nothing definite is stated in that respect. Current quotations are now $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb. in carlots.

Glycerin—Crude grades have shown no signs of strengthening during the past week and are offered at unchanged figures. Dynamite and CP are fairly active and steady at their previous levels.

Methanol—Market continues firm and shows an upward tendency though no price change has been recorded. Denaturing grade is quoted at 68c. gal. for carlots.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Cresylic—Recent firmness reported in some hands, persists, with higher prices quoted and adhered to. Market shows no basic change, however.

Acid, Chromotropic—Highly competitive with open quotations unchanged at recent reduction to \$1.00 lb.

Acid J—Better inquiry has shown lately, with prices unchanged.

Benzene—Unusually quiet and unsteady for this season, due to falling off in demand for motor fuel. Prices are unchanged in open quotations, although some shading has been hinted.

Naphthalene—Continues weak and unsteady at recent reduction. No further change noted in market.

Phenol—Market continues unsettled at recent reduction brought out by a producer-consumer selling off his surplus. No further change has been noted.

Pyridine—Demand continues practically non-existent and prices have declined further. Spot goods are variously quoted at \$3.65 @ \$4.00 gal. with shipment goods unchanged at \$3.60 @ \$3.65.

OILS AND FATS

Chinawood Oil—Continues to move upward on a good consuming demand on spot and decreasing shipments out of China. The spot market is generally quoted at $18\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb. Tanks on spot and to arrive are being sold at $16\frac{3}{4}$ c. lb.

Coconut Oil—Is again easier this week. Manila in barrels on spot is named at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. lb. in a large way with small interest. Tanks on the coast are quoted at 9c. @ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb. Ceylon and Cochin are unchanged.

Corn Oil—Refined in tanks is named a shade lower at 12c. @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb. New York. Crude oil is also weaker at the mills with quotations heard at 11c. @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.

Cottonseed Oil—The market is generally dull with little interest displayed for either spot or forward oil at the moment. Prices of 13c. lb. are heard for September delivery.

Olive Oil—Continues firm and is reported hard to obtain for shipment from Spain at the moment. In one direction denatured is quoted at \$1.25 @ \$1.30 gal. spot, but this figure can probably be shaded.

Linseed Oil—Crushers here reduced their carlot price for raw oil to 12c. lb. on Monday of this week. The demand was light, buyers preferring to hold off until after the crop report is out.

NAVAL STORES HIGHER ON BETTER INQUIRY

Daily Receipts at Savannah Are Being Readily Disposed Of—Spot Markets Firm and Higher—Tankage Scarce in All Directions and Firm—Contract Business on Sulfate Good—Fish Scrap Reported Higher at Baltimore—Antimony Firmer

Advanced		Declined	
Antimony, spot, 34c lb.	M. K. H.	75c 280 lbs.	No Declines.
Fish Scrap, Balto. 10c unit	I.	70c 280 lbs.	
Rosin, B, N, 40c 280 lbs.	WG.	55c 280 lbs.	
D, 20c 280 lbs.	WW.	60c 280 lbs.	
E, 45c 280 lbs.	Tankage, ground, spot 25c unit.		
F, 30c 280 lbs.	Turpentine, spot 7c gal.		
G, 85c 280 lbs.			

Further strength in naval stores, particularly rosin, was noted last week. Both the spot and primary markets on these items registered noticeable advances during the latter part of the week, after a slow opening. There is no reason to believe that there will be any reaction in either rosin or turpentine, for the present at least.

Fertilizers have not shown any disposition to pick up and with the exception of tankage which is scarce and firm and sulfate of ammonia, on which interest is centered during the contract season, the market is still very quiet. Fish scrap is reported a shade higher at Baltimore and in somewhat better demand. Insecticides are slowing up as the end of a long and good season for the makers approaches. Antimony is statistically higher on a continuance of existing conditions in China. Tanning materials have quieted down after a month or so of good consuming interest. This is attributed to the regular Summer falling off in interest.

Ammonium Sulfate—Sales continue to be made on the basis of \$2.40 100 lbs. on regular delivery contracts. Purchases on contracts are coming through at a good rate and the trade is principally interested in this angle of the market at the moment.

Antimony—Importers are quoting 16c@16½c lb for spot goods. The usual Summer slack in consuming interest is being experienced, but a somewhat improved inquiry has been noted this week.

Blood—Is again quoted higher at \$4.00 and 10c unit on spot. Inquiry has been somewhat better and holdings are not large, causing an advance to present levels. Chicago and South American are unchanged.

Fish Scrap—Has taken an upward turn on a slightly better demand and is now quoted at \$3.90 and 10c unit. It is reported here that the catch is larger than was first anticipated.

Nitrate of Soda—With the excep-

tion of a carload changing hands here and there, the market is quiet. The American delegates have returned from Chile, but as yet have made no statement to enlarge on what is already known as to the result of the meeting.

Rosin—On a better demand for the common grades of rosin, the market as a whole continued to show advances last week. Foreign inquiry continues good and current quotations are now: B, \$15.00; D, \$15.10; E, \$15.70; F, \$16.15; G, \$16.25; H, \$16.25; I, \$16.25; K, \$16.30; M, \$16.35; N, \$16.85; WG, \$17.05 and WW, \$17.25.

Tankage—Shows no sign of receding from its strong position in any quarter. Stocks are very limited with spot sales made this week at \$4.25 and 10c unit in one direction and other sellers holding out for higher figures. South American

continues to fetch prices of over \$4.50 and 10c unit on the Coast.

Turpentine—There is a noticeably better tone to the market since both domestic and foreign consumers have shown a disposition to make purchases. To date the buying has not been of great volume, but factors look to a further improvement. Spot is quoted at \$1.00 @ \$1.04 gal.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 9—The local turpentine market closed firm on Saturday at 90½c gal., showing an advance of 4c gal. for the week. Reports to the effect that receipts will be small for the next two weeks are believed to have caused the upward movement. Later on receipts should return to normal and prices will probably decline. The coming week is expected to show further advances in turpentine with possibly the top being reached by the end of the week. Receipts were 4,194 bbls.; sales reported 1,124 bbls.; shipments, 5,088 bbls., and stocks, 16,010 bbls.

Following very good advances recorded in the past few days, the rosin market closed firm. Early last week the market showed a tendency to decline but rallied strongly later.

Value for the price

THAT is the cornerstone of the success of the products of Electro Bleaching Gas Company and Niagara Alkali Company. These organizations are allied in serving industry with chemicals that meet every test of quality.

Large resources and extensive manufacturing facilities are welded by an experienced personnel into a satisfactory chemical service for industry.



E B G SERVICE
includes abundant production facilities and container equipment, of course; expert engineering counsel in the use of Liquid Chlorine which would naturally be expected of the pioneer manufacturer. But beyond these a service which is much more comprehensive than the usual conception. Investigation will reveal the significance of this.

Affiliated with Niagara Alkali Company



Electro Bleaching Gas Co.
PIONEER MANUFACTURERS OF LIQUID CHLORINE

Plant NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
Main office 9 East 41st Street New York

Certain-teed Products Earns \$2.84

Net Profit of \$1,120,419 as Against \$1,008,228 Last Year—Reports 9% Increase in Shipment Tonnage—Outlook for Second Half Year Good

Certain-teed Products Corp. reports net profit for six months ended June 30, as \$1,120,419, after charges, Federal taxes, depreciation, etc. This compares with \$1,008,228 in first half of 1925.

Income account for six months ended June 30, 1926, compares as follows:

	1926	1925
*Gross oper. profit	\$3,069,677	\$3,057,197
Other inc. . . .	12,336	8,608
Total inc. . . .	\$3,082,013	\$3,065,805
Exp., tax., int., etc. . . .	1,961,594	2,057,577
Net profit . . .	\$1,120,419	\$1,008,228
Pfd. divs. . . .	244,125	253,925
Com. divs. . . .	614,000	132,000
Surplus	262,294	\$622,303

*After depreciation.

The first six months showed an increase of 9% in total tonnage of shipments over the same period in 1925, according to Geo. M. Brown, president. Net profits available for dividends and surplus were the largest of any first half year period in the history of the company, and were equal, after preferred dividends, to \$2.84 a share on the common stock.

Since the first of the year the company has purchased and retired \$190,000 par value of its preferred stock out of its surplus earnings, making a total of \$1,360,000 par value retired since the sinking fund operations began.

First preferred stock shows net quick assets of over \$176 per share and net tangible assets of over \$579 per share; on the second preferred stock there are over \$123 of net quick assets per share and over \$771 of net tangible assets per share.

"Our outlook for the second half year continues to be favorable," says Mr. Brown, "and barring unforeseen events, we expect the year 1926 to finish in a very satisfactory way. In addition to the profits earned in the business, we are continually building our volume and improving our standing with the trade."

FREEPORT TEXAS CO.

Freeport Texas Co. and its subsidiaries report for the quarter ended on May 31 a net income of \$440,543 after expenses and reserves for taxes and depreciation, which is equal to 60 cents a share,

earned on 729,844 shares of no par capital stock. This compares with \$340,815, or 46 cents a share in the like period of 1925. For the six months to May 31, the net income was \$706,368, or 96 cents a share, as against \$332,230, or 45 cents a share, in the similar six months of 1925.

Pacific Mills report for the first six months of 1926 profits of \$227,594, equivalent to 56 cents a share on 40,000 shares. This compares with profits for the 1925 period of \$530,303. However, in spite of the gain in the first six months of last year, Pacific Mills showed a loss of \$520,819 for all of 1925. Net sales for the first six months of this year were \$23,526,866 against net sales for the first half of 1925 of \$27,795,502.

Net profit of Diamond Match Co. for the first half of the current year was \$822,261, after charges and Federal taxes. This compares with net profit of \$850,401, in the corresponding period of last year.

AMER. AGRIC. CHEM. CO.

American Agricultural Chemical Co., retired another \$3,000,000 of funded debt on Aug. 1. Since February 1, 1921, the company has liquidated its entire floating debt, which at its peak on February 23, 1921, amounted to \$36,112,500; reduced its bonded debt by \$19,930,400; sold properties not required in the business, aggregating nearly \$11,000,000, and reduced overhead expenses by an amount conservatively figured at over \$4,000,000.

The first mortgage 5% bond issue is now down to \$1,570,000 and the first refunding mortgage 7½% issue, deducting the \$3,000,000 retired on August 1, amounts to \$20,151,500, making a total present funded debt of \$21,721,500. The company has borrowed no money since February, 1925, or a period of a year and a half. After providing \$3,105,000 to meet the bonds and premium thereon called for payment August 1 the company had cash on hand in its banks to the amount of over \$4,500,000.

Western Soap & Chemical Co. report a fifty per cent increase in business in the last six months. This firm was established three years ago.

4 Definite Buying Advantages for You

If you decide to focus more sharply your Ammonia buying and concentrate on The Grasselli Chemical Co. as your source of supply for Aqua Ammonia, you at once assure yourself of these definite factors—

- an old-established house that has been manufacturing chemicals since 1839.
- prompt service assured by convenient shipping facilities in 17 cities.
- a product that is commercially pure, uniform and of high quality
- prices that are right.

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.
Established 1839 CLEVELAND

Branches and Warehouses:

Albany	Chicago	New Haven	Philadelphia
Birmingham	Cincinnati	New Orleans	Pittsburgh
Boston	Detroit	New York	St. Louis
Brooklyn	Milwaukee	Paterson	St. Paul



AQUA . . .
AMMONIA
GRASSELLI GRADE
A Standard Held High for 87 Years

Import Manifests

Heavy Chemicals and
Other Industrial Raw
Materials.

Imports at New York, July 31 to Aug. 4

ACID—Cresylic, 164 cks., Associated Metals & Mineral Corp., Rotterdam; 34 drs., Pickfords Colonial Inc., Rotterdam; 24 drs., E H Watson, Rotterdam; **Oxalic**, 5 cks., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Rotterdam; **Stearic**, 20 cs., 20 bgs., M W Parsons & Plymouth Organic Laboratory, Rotterdam; **Tartaric**, 250 cks., Order, Palermo

ALBUMEN—9 cs., Importers Commission Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., Wah Chang Trading Corp., Shanghai; 56 cs., French Krewe Co., Shanghai; 224 cs., Bradford Co., Hankow; 33 cs., Doddwell & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., Wood & Selick, Shanghai; 28 cs., French Krewe Co., Shanghai

ALUMINUM—Chloride, 90 cks., Seaboard National Bank, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM—Sulfate, 14 cks., Order, Bremen

ANTIMONY—250 cs., 130 lbs., Wah Chang Trading Corp., Hankow; **Regulus**, 850 cs., Wah Chang Trading Corp., Hankow

BARYTES—50 bgs., P Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam; 1,500 bgs., Order, Rotterdam

BLANC FIXE—10 cks., P Uhlich & Co., Bremen

CARBON—Decolorizing, 221 bgs., L A Salomon & Bros., Rotterdam

CASEIN—417 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires

CHALK—1,300 bgs., Reichard Coulston & Co., Antwerp; 1,600 bgs., L W Lyons & Sons, Southampton; **Precipitated**, 300 bgs., H J Baker & Bros., Bristol

CHEMICALS—38 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 110 drs., H Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam; 98 cks., 162 bbls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 112 cks., International Acceptance Bank, Rotterdam; 100 cks., W Schall & Co., Rotterdam; 27 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 13 cs., 106 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 273 cks., Order, Antwerp; 235 bbls., W Schall & Co., Bremen

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—9 cs., Ciba Co., Havre; 16 cs., J Wallau Inc., Havre

CLAY—China, 110 cks., Central Union Trust Co., Bristol

COAL TAR—Distillate, 30 drs., Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool; 13 drs., Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool

COLORS—10 cks., Brown Bros & Co., Southampton; 43 cks., Reitman & Pilcer, Genoa; 24 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 56 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 17 pgs., Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre; 1 bbl., Bank of Manhattan Co., Antwerp; 1 ck., Chemical National Bank, Antwerp; 1 bbl., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Antwerp; 5 bbls., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 4 cs., Order, Bremen; **Bronze Powder**, 9 cs., E Henningson Inc., Bremen; 9 cs., B F Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; **Earth**, 5 cks., S I Libby Corp., Rotterdam; 52 cks., Heller & Metz Co., Bremen

CUTTLEFISH BONE—46 straps, Order, Genoa

EARTH—205 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Leghorn; 126 bbls., F B Vardegrift & Co., Leghorn; **Red**, 26 cks., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Bristol; 31 cks., C J Osborn & Co., Bristol; 54 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Bristol

EXTRACTS—Archil Liquor, 5 cks., A De Ronde & Co., Southampton; **Logwood**, 20 cks., J Campbell & Co., Kingston; **Quebracho**, 18,018 bgs., The Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires; 4,034 bgs., First National Bank of Chicago, Buenos Aires

FULLERS EARTH—250 bgs., L A Salomon & Bros., Southampton

GAMBER—425 cs., Funch Edey & Co., Rotterdam

GELATINE—55 cs., P Puttmann, Rotterdam; 35 cs., P Puttmann, Rotterdam

GLUE—40 bgs., Order, Marseilles

GLYCERIN—30 drs., Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam; 80 drs., Order, Antwerp

GUMS—64 sks., Standard Bank So Africa, Singapore; **Benzoin**, 71 cs., National City Bank, Singapore; 20 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Marseilles; 25 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Southampton; **Chicle**, 612 bgs., Chicle Development Co., Belize; **Copal**, 6 cs., 254 sks., Grace National Bank, Manila; 70 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Singapore; 70 lgs., Standard Bank of So Africa, Singapore; 192 bgs., 100 cs., I C Gillespie & Son, Singapore; 115 bgs., 25 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; 129 bgs., Mechanics & Metals National Bk., Macassar; 70 bgs., Fourth St National Bank, Philadelphia; 267 bbls., I C Gillespie & Sons, Philadelphia; 71 bbls., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Philadelphia; 330 bbls., Gravenhorst & Co., Philadelphia; 567 bbls., Innis Speiden & Co., Philadelphia; 70 pgs., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 215 bgs., National City Bank, Antwerp; 66 bgs., Grace National Bank, Macassar; 202 bbls., Order, Macassar; 200 bgs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Antwerp; 1,946 bgs., Order, Antwerp; **Damar**, 50 cs., Order, Singapore; 300 cs., Bank of America, Batavia; 250 cs., Standard Bank So Africa, Batavia; 100 cs., Innis Speiden & Co., Batavia; 100 cs., W S Scheel, Batavia; 229 bbls., A Klipstein Co., Macassar; 200 cs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Batavia

HOPS—5 lrs., National City Bank, Malta

LITHCOPONE—40 cks., C J Osborn & Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., E M & F Waldo, Antwerp; 60 cks., A Klipstein & Co., Antwerp

MAGNESITE—45 bbls., 250 bgs., Speiden Whitefield & Co., Rotterdam; **Caustic**, 51 bbls., 1,200 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam

OCHRE—42 bbls., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Malaga; 400 cks., Reichard Coulston, Mar-

seilles; 100 cks., J L Smith & Co., Marseilles

OILS—Coconut, 152 drs., Order, Colombo; 833 tons, Philippine Ref Co., Manila; **Cod**, 30 cks., J D Irwin, St Johns; 180 bbls., R Badcock & Co., Hull; **Olive**, 200 cs., F M Ferrari, Genoa; 1,000 cs., A Viola, Genoa; 100 cs., J E Cristani, Genoa; 100 cs., J De Luca, Genoa; 206 cs., G Rossano Bros., Genoa; 100 cs., J Bonadro, Genoa; 175 cs., J Petracelli & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., G Brunella, Genoa; 100 cs., Cosimo Damelo, Genoa; 250 cs., R Martorelli, Genoa; 100 cs., A Germano & Son, Genoa; 200 cs., B Fillipone & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Calamiki Importing Co., Genoa; 412 cs., Cellas Inc., Genoa; 300 cs., Ossola Brothers, Genoa; 100 cs., F Pepe, Genoa; 100 cs., Order, Genoa; 100 bbls., Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 150 cs., F Mosco, Genoa; 100 cs., Molinelli Giannusade Rio, Genoa; 100 cs., B Dorman, Genoa; 100 cs., B Bendin, Genoa; 850 cs., Order, Genoa; 125 cs., Scaramelli & Co., Leghorn; 425 cs., Order, Leghorn; 300 cs., J P Smith & Co., Marseilles; 145 cs., J Garneau Co., Marseilles; 100 bbls., National Bank Boston, Malaga; 200 cs., Banca Sicilia Trust Co., Malaga; 100 cs., Bowery & East River National Bank, Malaga; 200 drs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Malaga; 175 drs., 50 cs., Order, Malaga; 100 cs., G Cresci, Genoa; 125 cs., F W Grave Inc., Genoa; 325 cs., J Munroe & Co., Genoa; 200 cs., Italian Importing Co., Genoa; 150 cs., Mussacchia & Munro Co., Genoa; **Palm**, 80 cks., Niger Company, Rotterdam; **Kerne**, 793 tons, 10 bbls., Order, Hull; quantity, Order, Hull; **Rape**, 95 bbls., Order, Hull; 5 cs., S Blumenthal & Co., Rotterdam; **Sesame**, 119 drs., Order, Trieste

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